

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CLXXVII.

A NEW GENUS, *MORITHAMNUS*.

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The multiflowered members of the Eupatorieae having spirally inserted leaves, have their greatest concentration in the State of Bahia, Brasil. The genera *Agrianthus*, *Arrojadocharis*, *Bahianthus*, *Lasiolaena* and *Stylotrichum* all occur in that region. Material has now been seen of another member of this group from Bahia which is named here as a new genus, *Morithamnus*.

The new genus is immediately recognizable in the field by its coarse leaves and candelabra-form branching. Closer examination shows a pappus of reduced short setae that immediately would exclude the genus from the broad concept of *Eupatorium*. The plant is extremely viscid, the inflorescence shows ascending subfasciated branching with decurrent ridges, and the receptacle is not conical, all characters shared with the apparent closest relative, *Bahianthus*. The new genus is most obviously different from the latter by the larger and more succulent stems and leaves, the strictly eximbricate involucrel bracts with firm slender tips, the great size of the heads with over 100 flowers, the setae on the ribs near the apex of the achene, and the short pappus with setae of more regular width.

The resin ducts of *Morithamnus* furnish some interesting comparisons with those of other related genera. The new genus has distinct ducts both above and below many of the veins in the leaves. In *Agrianthus*, there are large ducts in the leaves, perhaps the largest in the tribe, but they are in one series. In *Bahianthus*, the leaves have only resiniferous pockets which are not linked into ducts. In the corollas of the new genus, the double ducts appear again, paired along each vein of the corolla throat. In the other genera of the relationship, including *Agrianthus*, *Arrojadocharis*, *Bahianthus*, and *Lasiolaena*, the ducts along the veins of the corolla throat are single.

The genus is named in honor of Dr. Scott A. Mori, Curator of the Herbarium at CEPEC in Itabuna, Bahia, who has greatly aided in the collection of this and many other Asteraceae during recent field work by the senior author.

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MORITHAMNUS CRASSUS R. M. King, H. Robinson & G. M. Barroso,
genus et sp. novum Asteracearum (Eupatorieae).

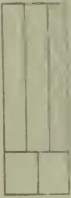
Plantae suffruticosae vel subarborescentes 1-2 m altae mediocriter candelabriformiter ramosae viscosae. Caules incrassati carnosī teretes subtiliter late striati glabri et glandulopunctati interdum in aspectu minute lepidoti. Folia dense spiraliter inserta, petiolis ad ca. 2.5 cm longis distaliter indistincte demarcatis; laminae carnosae obovatae plerumque 8-15 cm longae et 2.5-4.5 cm latae base argute cuneatae in petiolis superioribus decurrentes margine integrae apice obtusae et anguste apiculatae supra et subtus glabrae dense glandulopunctatae, nervis secundariis aliquantum irregularibus subpinnatis valde ascendentibus. Inflorescentiae abrupte terminales interdum superatae ab innovatione lateralis, ramis elongatis corymbose depositis ascendentibus, ramis ultimis 4-55 mm longis saepe extra-axillaribus, bracteis subinvolucralibus plerumque remotis linearibus ca. 7 mm longis. Capitula hemisphaerica ca. 9 mm alta et 12-14 mm lata; squamae involucri ca. 35 eximbricatae duplo-seriatae herbaceae lineares vel anguste lanceolatae ca. 7 mm longae extus dense glandulopunctatae viscosae interiores persistentes margine scariosae et in sicco reflexae; receptacula plana vel leniter convexa glabra. Flores ca. 100 in capitulo; corollae lavandulae ca. 5 mm longae extus plerumque glabrae, tubis angustioribus ca. 1 mm longis, faucibus late cylindraceis ca. 3.5 mm longis, ductis resiniferis in nervis binis valde distinctis, lobis ovato-oblongis ca. 0.8 mm longis et 0.7 mm latis intus brevibus extus superne glanduliferis et minute cristiferis; filamenta glabra in partibus superioribus 0.20-0.25 mm longa crassa, cellulis oblongis vel linearibus in parietibus valde annulate ornatis; thecae antherarum lavandulae ca. 2 mm longae, cellulis endothelialibus quadratis vel brevioribus; appendices antherarum oblongo-ovatae ca. 0.3 mm longae et latae; basi stylorum glabri non noduliferi, rami stylorum filiformes dense papilloși. Achaenia ca. 3 mm longa 5-costata base breviter constricta plerumque glabra superne in costis dense setifera; carpodia breviter cylindrica ca. 0.1 mm longa et 0.4 mm lata, cellulis ca. 5-seriatis quadratis ca. 25 μ m latis, parietibus non incrassatis non noduliferis; setae pappi uniseriatae 20-25 irregulares breves plerumque 0.5-1.0 mm longae subsquamelliformes margine sub-barbellatae extus planae, cellulis apicalibus argute acutis. Grana pollinis 27-30 μ m in diametro breviter spinosa.

TYPE: BRASIL: Bahia: Município de Mucugê. Estrada que liga Mucugê com Andaraí a 11 kms. Elevation ca. 1150 meters. Small tree 1-2 meters tall, leaves very sticky, flowers pink. July 27, 1979. R.M. King, S.A. Mori, T.S. dos Santos & J.L. Hage 8766 (Holotype RB; isotypes CEPEC, US). PARATYPES: BRASIL: Bahia: Município de Mucugê. 22 km S of Andaraí on road to Mucugê. Open area of peaty marsh. Wetter areas predominantly sedge, grasses and other monocots, on white sand and peat, with some small shrubs with scattered rocky bluffs with scrub and small trees.

Approx. $41^{\circ} 20'$ W, $12^{\circ} 57'$ S. Alt. ca. 1000 m. Sub-shrub 1.5 m. Leaves rather fleshy, viscid. 16 February 1977. *R.M. Harley, S.J. Mayo, R.M. Storr, T.S. Santos & R.S. Pinheiro 18728* (K, US received as *Senecio* sp.); Bahia: Serra do Andaraí, sobre pedros. *Dimitri Sucri 10865* (RB, US).

Acknowledgement

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LETERALIAE DE BAHIA - BRAZIL

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Morithamnus crassus R. M. King, H. Robinson & G. M. Barroso, Holotype, Jardim Botânico. Photo by Victor E. Krantz, Staff Photographer, National Museum of Natural History.